Campus Hills Waterworks 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 012-0007

Maryland ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2024. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, prepared this report on behalf of Campus Hills Waterworks.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. More than 800 tests for over 120 compounds were conducted on the water at Campus Hills. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources and encourage you to take the time to read this report and learn more about your drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We're pleased to report that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjanney@menv.com**.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions, please contact **Ms. Martha Edwards at 443-904-3155 or by e-mail at Martha.A.Edwards@gmail.com**

Inside This Issue:

The water for Campus Hills Waterworks comes from five wells. The underground sources for the well water are called the Port Deposit, Gneiss and Wissahickon aquifers. After the water is pumped out of the wells, we adjust the pH and add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results are available. Please call **Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from **the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Turbidity** - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.** Units of measurement used to report the level of turbidity or "cloudiness" in the water.
- **pCi/l** - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

Special Points of Interest:

The water from the Campus Hills' Water Treatment Plant is tested for over 120 different compounds. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

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Contaminant	Unit	Meets Primary Standard Yes/ No	State Primary Standard MCL	State Secondary standard SMCL	Highest Detected Level	Range
Regulated at the Treatment Plant, Route 22 Plant I.D. 01						
Nitrate Typical Sources of Contaminant: Runoff from the use of fertilizer; erosion	ppm	Yes	10	10	4.7	4.7 - 4.7
Barium (2024 Testing) Typical Sources of Contaminant: Runoff from the use of fertilizer; erosion	ppb	Yes	2000	2000	70.0	70 - 70
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (2018 Testing) Typical Sources of Contaminant: Runoff from the use of fertilizer; erosion	pCi/l	Yes	5	0	0.6	0.6 – 0.6
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Chlorine Water additive used to control microbes *Annual Rolling Average	ppm	Yes	80	4	0.96*	0.28 – 0.91
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Yes	80	N/A	10.5	10.5 – 10.5
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2023 Monitoring) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	Yes	60	N/A	2.2*	2.2 – 2.2
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Lead (2022 Testing) No sites exceeded the lead action level during this monitoring period	ppb	Yes	15	0	<2.0*	<2.0 - <2.0
Copper (2022 Testing) No sites exceeded the copper action level during this monitoring period.	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.44* *90th percentile	0.15 – 0.45

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2024.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

RADON:

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the water supply on a sample collected in May 2004. Currently, there are no Federal Regulations for radon levels in drinking water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects. The radon result of the May 2004 sample was 1562 pCi/l (pCi/l = picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity). For additional information, call the EPA radon hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

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Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Prevention

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Campus Hills Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact jjanney@menv.com for a list of laboratories in your area that provide drinking water testing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Service Line Inventory

An initial Service Line Inventory was completed by the Campus Hills Waterworks and submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 05/23/2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. No lead or galvanized needing replacement lines were found. A copy of the Service Line Inventory Statement is available upon request by *james.r.edw@gmail.com* .

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in
the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. No PFAS sampling was conducted for the Campus Hills Water Treatment System during 2024. The most recent results are available on MDE's website: *https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx*.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in March 2023. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are proposed to be 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The proposal for HFPO-DA (GenX), PFBS, PFNA and PFHxS is to use a Hazard Index of 1.0 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium in 2023, and testing will run through 2025. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

2022 PFAS Sample Results

Parameter	PFOS (ppt)	PFOA (ppt)	PFHxS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)	PFNA (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	Hazard Index (ppt)
Result	3.6	6.1	1.27	<1.0	1.56	3.8	0.3
Limit	4	4	10	10	10	No limit	1.0
Compliant	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes

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